

FOR FREE SUGAR AND WOOL.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT AGREE TO COMPROMISE IN SUGAR AND WOOL SCHEDULES.

Wilson Wants Underwood Tariff Bill Enacted into Law—Sugar Schedule Again Debated in Senate—Senator Thomas Arouses Storm of Protest from Republican.

Washington, May 15.—President Wilson came out strongly today as the champion of free wool and free sugar in three years, as provided for in the tariff bill recently passed by the house. He announced emphatically that he was not considering compromises of any sort; that he stood squarely behind the measure as it passed the house and that he regarded it as the duty of the Democratic majority in the senate to fulfill its platform pledges by enacting the house bill into law.

"I am not the kind," said the president, "that could ask compromises when I once take my position. I have taken my stand with the house leaders for the present bill. Enough said. I am not looking for or expecting compromises."

The president's utterance was made to half a hundred newspaper correspondents who gathered, as usual, today at the White House for the semi-weekly conference. Practically, at the same time, the senate was engaged in protracted debate, at the end of which tonight an agreement was reached to vote tomorrow on the question of public hearings on the tariff bill. While the president, smiling, let it be known that he was expressing no opinion whatsoever on the proposal for hearings and that this was a subject for the senate to dispose of, his statement of unqualified support for the house bill was taken generally to mean that Mr. Wilson considered arguments from special interests on the tariff schedule to have been closed when the measure passed the house. He is understood to regard the effort to obtain hearings as a filibustering device.

The correspondents were about to leave the office when the president asked if it were true that reports were circulated to compromises on the wool and sugar schedules. All day there had been rumors that concessions of some kind would be made on the principal schedules in order to satisfy opposition in the senate. The president had been told by friends that in some sources there was an expectation that a duty would be put on raw wool or that the provision for free sugar after three years would be dropped. It was to counteract these statements that he took occasion to make his position clear. Of course it is expected at the White House that there will be minor changes made by the finance committee, certain equalization and corrections which have been approved by house leaders since the bill left their hands, but in the principal schedules, such as wool and sugar, the president is determined that there shall be no change if he can prevent it. There were even intimations that he might veto a bill that came from the senate with amendments on wool or sugar.

The agreement in the senate was for a vote at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon on the motion to refer the Underwood bill to the finance committee and the Penrose-LaFollette amendment for public hearings. Republican leaders accepted this proposal from Chairman Simmons after Senator Stone had attempted to force an immediate vote by moving to lay all amendments to the Simmons motion on the table. This he withdrew at Senator Simmons' request.

The sugar schedule was again the subject of enlivened debate, Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, answering the claim of Senator James of Kentucky that the Democratic platform warned Louisiana to expect free sugar. Mr. Ransdell submitted records in an effort to show that the party was not committed to free sugar.

The senate resumed consideration of the tariff late in the day. Senator Thomas of Colorado discussed predictions of business depression if the Underwood bill became a law. "No panic in the history of this country was ever caused by an attempt to revise the tariff," he said.

The senator aroused the Republican side by reading a magazine article which alleged that the panic of 1893 was manufactured by banking interests which desired the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act. According to the senator, circulars were sent out from New York to banks demanding that they retire a part of their circulation and call a large part of their loans, with the object of forcing congress to pass this legislation. Senators Norris and Root expressed surprise that such a circular had been sent and asked if it were signed.

"I did not give any names because none appeared here," said Senator Thomas in reply to Mr. Root. "This senator knows perhaps better than I do where it came from."

Senator Root said he was surprised that the senator from Colorado should

make such "absurd" charges in the senate based upon a communication apparently unsigned.

"The senator from Colorado does not have to take instructions from the senator from New York or any one else," said Senator Thomas. "He is responsible to the people of his own State. He does not care whether the senator thinks this is absurd or not."

Senator Page offered to give \$50 for the name of any Vermont banker who received this circular, declaring he was in a position to affirm that no banker in Vermont had ever received it. Senator Smoot said he could say the same thing of the bankers of Utah.

Senator Lane came to the assistance of his Democratic colleague by stating that he did know a banker who had received such a communication. He refused to give his name.

As a result of this circular, Senator Thomas said, banks did retire circulation and did call many loans and laid the basis for the panic. Senator Smoot produced figures from the statistical abstract showing that circulation of national bank notes had increased steadily from 1891 to 1896. Mr. Thomas declared the panic of 1907 had been manufactured by the Standard Oil company or allied interests to get through the Tennessee Coal and Iron "deal" and to embarrass the president of the United States.

Senator Ransdell resumed his argument against free sugar by advocating the view that people of Louisiana did not reply upon that part of the Democratic platform praising the deeds of the Democratic congress which passed a free sugar bill but the "business plank" which stated that no legitimate industry should be destroyed. He quoted at length from campaign speeches of President Wilson and maintained that in no speech had the president proposed free sugar.

The senator read a letter prepared by Representative Broussard, a senator-elect from Louisiana, who was a member of the subcommittee of 11 of the platform committee at Baltimore, contending that the platform never endorsed the Underwood free sugar bill of the last congress nor had the party endorsed it.

"Nowhere in that declaration (the platform)," Mr. Broussard wrote, "can there be found any intimation that the Underwood free sugar bill of the house met with either the approval of the committee of 11, of the committee on platform and resolutions acting as a whole or of the convention itself as contended by the senator from Kentucky."

Mr. Broussard pointed out that the senate finance committee gave the Underwood free sugar bill a hearing, after which "not a single senator, Democrat, Republican or Progressive, approved it."

Of the Baltimore convention he wrote:

"I must appear to you and in fact to every fair-minded man, that with the chairman of the convention, the senator from Kentucky, pleading to the body over which he presided for free sugar and with the sugar trust by telegrams imploring the convention to declare for free sugar, it was not an oversight on the part of either the subcommittee or 11 of the full committee on platform and resolutions or the convention that it was not written in the platform, as the senator from Kentucky now attempts to read it, that the Democratic party stood or stands for free sugar. On the contrary, this action was the deliberate conclusion that the Democratic party stood against the Underwood free sugar bill and in favor of a duty on sugar."

The Louisiana senator concluded with personal appeal to his colleagues: "In God's name not to vote for free sugar and put the Louisiana industry to death."

Senator Williams asked why it was that Senator Ransdell and his colleague resisted just as obstinately in the past any reduction in the duty on sugar as they now resist free sugar and why they voted last year against a 33 per cent reduction, which every Louisiana planter now admits he could stand.

"If this senate," Senator Williams asked, "should put a 50 per cent. reduction on sugar instead of the proposed rate, with free sugar in three years, which would you prefer?"

Senator Ransdell said he believed his people would prefer the proposed rate, because it would be quick death, whereas the other reduction would be slow death.

Fire Thursday Night.

A fire late Thursday night practically destroyed a negro house in Ricker Lane occupied by Eli Boneau, a well known negro of this city, where he is sexton for the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. Most of the furniture was saved, but the building was practically ruined. It was owned by the estate of A. D. Ricker.

Had it not been for the prompt arrival and efficient service of the fire department it is probable that the whole of Ricker Lane would have been wiped out.

A LIVE STOCK CAMPAIGN.

CONGRESSMAN LEVER CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATION FARM.

Farmers of Calhoun County Have Asked That Steps be Taken to Provide for Experiments.

Washington, May 15.—Representative Lever today took up with the department of agriculture the proposition of the establishment of a live stock demonstration farm in Calhoun county. This movement was initiated at a mass meeting of the farmers of that county some time ago, and it has the cordial indorsement of Commissioner Watson. Mr. Lever is very much in earnest about this undertaking, as will be seen by the following letter he has written to Assistant Secretary Galloway.

"I inclose you a letter from Commissioner Watson with resolutions adopted at a farmers' meeting in Calhoun county, my district, both of which explain themselves. I do not know just what is expected to be done, nor what can be done, but I am sure you will agree with me that the necessity is upon us to begin a systematic campaign for the encouragement of stock raising in the South. The chief trouble in the past has been that the South could not be made to produce the necessary forage crops, but the demonstrations of the department in the past two years in the growing of clovers, grasses, etc., have disproven this idea, and shown beyond a doubt our possibilities in the way of growing forage crops, and hence in developing the live stock industry, which in my mind must be developed before we can hope to have the South come in to her own as a leading agricultural section of the world. Whatever the department can do to bring about an encouragement along these lines through practical demonstration will be effort put forth in the right direction."

SPENT LIFE IN PRISON.

Kansas Man, Confined for 23 of His 30 Years, Paroled by the Governor.

Topeka, Kan., May 14.—Arthur Paten, who at 30 has spent 23 years in Kansas prisons, left the penitentiary here today, paroled to a farm "to become a citizen." At the age of 7 Paten stole a \$3 watch and was sent to the State reformatory as an incorrigible. Paroled after four years he entered a farmer's house in Osage county, where he had vainly sought work, and ate food he found in the pantry. Caught, he was compelled to finish his reformatory sentence and then was sentenced to the penitentiary for second degree burglary.

Gov. Hodges acted promptly when he learned the circumstances. "Society has committed a crime against Paten," he said.

MATRIMONY BETTER THAN JAIL.

Convicted Man Eager to Wed Girl Who Accused Him.

Greenville, May 14.—Judge Bowman today halted the proceedings of the Court of General Sessions long enough to allow Solicitor Bonham to unite in the bonds of holy matrimony a negro, who had just been convicted of an offence against a colored girl and sentenced to two years at hard labor in the State Penitentiary, or on the county chain gang. The ceremony being performed, the Judge announced that he would allow the bride and groom to go their way rejoicing, the defendant's willingness to marry the deponent serving to suspend the sentence.

Before the trial begun efforts were made to settle the case out of Court, but the defendant steadfastly refused to enter into any matrimonial alliance. But when the jury had convicted him of the charge for which he was indicted and Judge Bowman had imposed sentence of two years, the negro's stubbornness gave way to reason and he called for the "knot to be tied" with all dispatch.

BATTLE IN COLLEGE KITCHEN.

Steward and Negro Engage in Pistol Duel at Converse.

Spartanburg, May 15.—Two hundred young lady students were badly frightened, 20 negro waitresses were thrown into a panic and the principals were each wounded as the result of a pistol duel between J. D. Cheshire, white, and John Mayes, a negro, in the kitchen of Converse college this morning. Cheshire's wounds, while painful, are not serious, Mayes' condition at first was regarded as critical, but this evening an attendant physician said that he had an even chance to recover.

Marriage License Record.

A license to marry has been issued to Richard Reed, Florence, and Matilda Wilson, St. Charles; and Sam Montgomery and Viola Solomons, Concord.

TO PROTECT BUYERS.

New Pure Food Law Amendment Committee Confers With State and City Officials.

Washington, May 15.—The committee recently appointed by the secretaries of agriculture, commerce and treasury to draft regulations for the pure food law amendment requesting quantities of contents to be plainly labeled on all packages, today conferred with various State and city officials who are here attending the annual conference on weights and measures. The principal topic discussed was as to the amount of variance which should be allowed on account of shrinkage caused by moisture and evaporation. A. W. Rineheart, assistant superintendent of weights and measures of the State of Washington urged that the weights should be determined, not at the time the package left the factory, but when it reached the consumer, and that when packing and wrapping be described in receipts the burden of proof should be on the manufacturer, not on the government.

NEW LAWS MAY COME.

Johnson Case May Result in Laws Against Miscegenation.

Chicago, May 14.—National legislation prohibiting miscegenation is expected to result from the conviction of Jack Johnson, negro champion prize fighter, for violation of the Mann act.

Representative Roddenberry, who has introduced legislation in congress forbidding intermarriage of negroes and whites, today sent word to local federal officials asking for a transcript of the testimony of the case. Representative Roddenberry said he intended to use the story developed in the Johnson trial to show that relations between the races are impossible.

Johnson said today the prosecution had broken him financially and that he had spent about \$60,000 financing his defense. Johnson's attorney declared that if Judge Carpenter refuses a new trial, he would carry the case to the supreme court.

ANOTHER FLY DANGER.

Insect Said to Carry Infantile Paralysis Germs.

St. Louis, May 14.—Warning against the fly as the most common cause of infantile paralysis was given by Dr. E. W. Saunders of St. Louis in an address before a medical association here today.

Dr. Saunders traced a connection between infantile paralysis and the raising of poultry and gave this as an explanation why the disease is more prevalent in country and suburban districts than in the crowded part of a city.

While experiments were not complete, he said, yet he was confident that final tests would demonstrate a connection between "limberneck" in fowls and infantile paralysis. His theory is that flies carry the germs of infantile paralysis from the carcasses of fowls and possibly from the bodies of hogs and dogs to food.

Dr. Saunders condemned legal protection of the buzzard which he said transmits infectious diseases of live stock.

NEW RULE ON COTTON.

Compress Association Adopts Regulations Governing Bales.

Memphis, Tenn., May 15.—In conformity to regulations promulgated at recent conferences of railroad representatives and steamship agents, held at Dallas and New Orleans, the Mississippi Valley Compress association adopted resolutions today fixing the uniform size of compressed cotton bales at 27 inches in width and 54 inches long and the weight approximately 500 pounds. Requirements that the exact condition of both the cotton and wrapping be described in receipts and bills of lading were also approved.

These rules will become effective July 1, 1913.

Representatives of 80 compress companies in Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana attended the annual meeting of the compress association here today. Delegates from similar organizations in Oklahoma and Georgia were also in attendance.

S. A. Wilson, Lexington, Miss., was reelected president of the association; Walter H. Harrison of Memphis was elected vice president, and C. C. Hanson of Memphis secretary-treasurer.

The next place of meeting will be selected by a committee.

O. F. Flood Improving.

O. F. Flood, who was shot near Manning several days ago, is reported to be improving.

John Yates, the negro who was shot by officers, is said to be in the same condition, as formerly, with a small chance of recovery.

NO MILITARY DEMONSTRATIONS.

PRESIDENT WILSON DENIES REPORT THAT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN.

Navy and Army Will Remain Quiet While Negotiations with Japan are Being Carried on—Promise of Early Settlement of Japanese Question.

Washington, May 15.—President Wilson has determined that no warships or troops shall be moved or anything resembling a military or naval demonstration carried on by the United States while diplomatic negotiations with Japan concerning the California legislation are in progress so that no alarming interpretation can be placed on even the ordinary manoeuvres of the army and navy.

This decision of the president was announced at the White House tonight. It answered a report current in official circles late in the day that precautionary movements by the army and navy were contemplated and had been discussed at a conference between the president and Secretary Daniels of the navy department, Secretary Garrison of the war department and Acting Secretary Moore of the state department. Mr. Moore went to the White House, it was explained, to discuss the framing of a reply to the recent Japanese protest against the California land legislation while the war and navy secretaries called to discuss routine affairs of their departments.

White House officials said there had been no change in the diplomatic phases of the Japanese question and that the situation was promising of an early settlement. It was emphatically denied that army or navy manoeuvres, or movements of any kind not included in the ordinary plans arranged months in advance of execution, had been contemplated at any time.

The rumor which called forth the White House statements probably originated earlier in the day when the war department made public orders that three officers and two companies of coast artillery were to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu about May 24. These orders, it was explained, were in conformity with the programme for the creation of a permanent and sufficient garrison in Hawaii, outlined in the last annual report of the secretary of war, and merely carried out plans of long standing. They relieved Col. William C. Rafferty, coast artillery corps, of the command of the coast defenses of the Potomac and of the post of Fort Washington to sail for Honolulu with the One Hundred and Nineteenth and the One Hundred and Forty-third companies of coast artillery; to accompany Col. Rafferty as a member of his staff and directed Maj. Frank W. Coe, now personnel officer, North Atlantic coast artillery district, to sail on the same.

S. C. C. I. COMMENCEMENT.

Miss Ruth Cain and Mr. Heyward Burruss of Sumter County Among Graduates.

The commencement exercises of the South Carolina Co-Educational Institute are now being held. The graduating exercises take place Monday evening.

Miss Ruth Cain and Mr. Heyward Burruss of Sumter county are among the twenty-one graduates.

The following Y. M. C. A. officers have been elected for next session: President, E. S. Dunbar, Dalzell, S. C.; Vice-president, H. C. Edens, Sumter, S. C.; Secretary, A. S. Kilgore, Orlando, Fla.; Treasurer, L. A. Odom, Bennettsville, S. C.

The following officers were elected in the Pierian Literary Society: President, E. S. Dunbar; Vice-president, H. C. Edens, Secretary, A. S. Kilgore; Censor S. W. Talbert.

Unconscious from Gas Fumes.

When Mr. Ed Dunne, an employee of the Sumter Gas and Power Co., was assisting in the repairing of a leak in front of the Pepsi Cola Bottling works on Dugan street shortly after noon today, he was overcome by gas and was for some little time in an unconscious state.

Dr. Ashley Mood was called as soon as Mr. Dunne's predicament was ascertained, and Dr. Mood carried the young man to the Sumter Hospital where he soon revived under administration of oxygen. Mr. Dunne was "out of the fight" only a short while, and was able to go back to work immediately after leaving the hospital.

Informal Dance.

Mr. Wylie McKain, who has at various times taught dancing in this and other cities, will conduct a dancing school in the armory hall on every Friday and Wednesday night, and expects to have a number of informal soirees during the summer.

COTTON YIELD PER ACRE.

Average Yield in Southern States Less in 1912 than in 1893.

State	1893	1907	1912
Texas	43.39	40.49	40.40
S. Carolina	40.49	40.49	40.40
Oklahoma	40.49	40.49	40.40
N. Carolina	40.49	40.49	40.40
Mississippi	40.49	40.49	40.40
Louisiana	40.49	40.49	40.40
Georgia	40.49	40.49	40.40
Arkansas	40.49	40.49	40.40
Alabama	40.49	40.49	40.40
United States	40.49	40.49	40.40

(Yield expressed in decimals of a bale per acre.)

The rather general idea exists that the last ten years have shown a marked improvement in the yield per acre due to the more scientific use of fertilizers and new methods of agriculture.

This may apply to the individual farmer, but it is doubtful if it will to the State and certainly not to the cotton belt as a whole. As can be seen in the accompanying tabulation Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas are all going backward instead of forward and must be contented with a smaller annual yield per acre, and not a larger one. This decrease of yield per acre is due probably to the boll weevil as well as decreasing fertility.

Alabama shows only a slight increase of yield and it is possible that the weevil army now invading that State may start it on the toboggan toward a lessened yield. Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina are the only three States where the yield has shown any material increase per acre.

From 1893 to 1897 Georgia, with cotton at four and five cents per pound (which practically prohibits the use of fertilizers) averaged .35 of a bale per acre, while from 1908 to 1912 inclusive, with cotton averaging over 12c and permitting intense fertilization, that State averages .42 of a bale per acre. Will the difference of .07 of a bale—let us say 35 pounds of lint cotton—pay the difference in the cost of fertilizer today and in 1893 to 1897?

North Carolina jumps from .40 of a bale in 1893 to 1897 to .56 of a bale in 1908 to 1912. Does .16 of a bale, or say 80 pounds per acre, pay the difference in cost?

South Carolina shows .08 or 40 pounds per acre difference. Is it worth the price?

The truth of the matter is that the increase in the size of the cotton crops is due wholly to the increase of acreage, and farming is not an inviting occupation to those not born to its trials and tribulations, and we need not expect any sharp increase in acreage until the profit invites novices to experiment in cotton farming.

About ninety-five percent of those who can raise cotton profitably at eight and ten cents per pound live in apartment houses in Harlem or commute from New Jersey and do their farming on paper.

The gradual decrease in fertility of the older lands, and the added march of the boll weevil over Sherman's famous pilgrimage will, we think, equal any and all additions because of fertilization and scientific farming. The United States will continue to raise about .38 to .40 of a bale per acre and if we want twenty million bales we must plant fifty million acres of land.

Keep this chart.

Yours very truly,

S. H. P. Pell & Co.

May 9, 1913.

Two Trouseans and One Bride.

Florence, May 14.—Sheriff Burch went to Jacksonville Fla., last night to arrest and bring home Frank Crawford, alias Rubber Julien, and his wife Nellie Williams. It seems that Rubber was engaged to two girls and did not know which he was going to let put their things in his house, but he finally evolved a scheme to get the things of both and pay the care fare of but one. The charge is that he had the two girls pack their trunks and get ready for the wedding march. He sent for both trunks but only one girl, and the other sent for him and he was located at Jacksonville honeymooning along the St. John, where the sheriff broke up his dream of love with one girl and two trouseans.